NATIONAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 7, 1859. The Convention met this morning at the smal hour, half-past nine o'clock. The morning relicious exercises were read by Dr. R. S. Mason, of North Continua, and Dr. A. N. Littlejohn, of Connecticut. The list of delegates was called over, and about the same number was found to be present as on yesterday. The minutes were then

MESSAGE FROM THE RISH A message was received from the House of Bishops transmitting the triennial report of the missionary Bishop from China, which, on motion of Dr. Hows, was referred to the Committee on Domestic and Foreign Missionary

Dr. MINNEGRODE, of Richmond, stated that he had in his possession some money, the amount of a subscription realized on the first day of the Convention, and desired to

know what disposition the Convention would make of it.

Dr. Hill, of California, moved that it be divided between the Foreign and Domestic Missions.
Dr. Hawes, of New York, stated that at the last Generai Convention a committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a society for the relief o

this money to that society the most appropriate dispo-ion that could be made of it.

of this money to that society the most appropriate disposition that could be made of it.

Dr. STRVENS, of Pennsylvania, thought the matter might be more properly reterred to the presiding Bishop, as he could best judge of the manner of disposing of the fund to the greatest advantage.

Dr. Hint then withdrew his motion.

ADMISSON OF THE DIOCESS OF EANNAS.

The next business in order was the report of committees, and the President having so announced, a report was submitted from the Committee on the Admission of New Diocesses, which closed with the following resolution:—
Resolved (the House of Bishops concurring), That the diocess of Kansas be admitted into union with the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America.

The resolution was adopted.

CANONS OF THE CHURCH.

The resolution was adopted.

CANONS OF THE CHURCH.

Dr. MRAD, of Consecticut, called up the special order of the day, which was the question of the amendment of the third article of the constitution.

Mr. McKray Hoffman, of New York, moved to pass by the special order with a view to enable him to present a report from the committee appointed at the last session of the General Convention to prepare and digest the canons of the church under appropriate titles and sections. The report, he said, was on the table of the Secretary, ready for distribution to the members of the Convention.

The House having agreed to pass by the special order, Mr. H. offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That if the House of Bishops concur, the report of the joint committee appointed to digest the canons of the church shall be referred to a joint special committee, composed of the Committee on Canons of each house, to consider and report what action in relation to the repeal of existing canons may be necessary in case it is adopted, and also to report as to any alterations or additions to the same which may be submitted to such committee by either house, or may be suggested by members of such committees.

Mr. H. proceeded to say that the report which he sub-

h committees.

H. proceeded to say that the report which he sub-Mr. H. proceeded to say that the report which he submitted was simply a digest of the canons, without any addition or alteration of them. The committee who had the
subject in charge undertook to make a few suggestions,
which are appended to the report; but, in all other respects, their duty was confined to an arrangement of the
existing canons under appropriate titles and sections.
The object of his resolution to send the matter before a
joint committee of both houses was with a view,
first, to ascertain if it is necessary to repeal any
existing canon; and second, to afford an opportunity
to the Convention, when the matter comes in proper form
before them, to make any emendations of the existing
laws thus digested, and any additions which they may
deem proper. These are the motives which induced him
to move the reference of the report to the joint committee
indicated.

to move the reference of the report to the joint committee indicated.

Mr. Edward A. Newton, of Massachusetts, said that the gentleman undertook to prescribe the committee to which this report was referred, when, as it seemed to him, the usual practice was to leave to the house the selection of the proper committee. It struck him, further, that as two members of the Committee on Canons of this house, who had the subject under consideration already, would necessarily be embraced in the joint committee to whom it was proposed to refer the report, the better course would be to refer it to an independent committee.

Dr. Hawks, of New York, said if his friend (Mr. Newbon) understood all the facts of the case, he would be content to let it take the course proposed by his colleague on the Committee on Canons (Mr. Hoffman). It is true that his colleague and himself would be members of this joint committee, when the members of this joint committee, on control in the decision of any question connected with this matter. But the gentleman would see the importance of having them on this joint committee, when he reflected that they had already bestowed much time and labor in the investigation of the whole subject, and that the committee could have the benefit of their information. This, of course, no new committee could have; and if their views were not approved by the joint committee, they could just as effectively defeat them, considering the great preponderance which those unfamiliar with the duty already performed in the matter of digesting and arranging, commanded upon the committee, as though the committee was a new and independent one. It was obvious from the fact of the subject having been under their consideration for more than eighteen months, that the suggestions which they may make as to alterations or modifications would be of some value. As to the question of carrying out these suggestions, that of course would be beyond their control, in view of the fact, as he said before, that they were but two against nine.

on tanous in each body, when consider managers rately, and now you propose to combine these committees and send this report before them, when not a gentleman present has heard the report read. He thought it would be more desirable to consider the subject before separating. If both houses agreed there would be an end of it; if they disagreed, then would be the time for a joint committee. He would suggest that the proposition for the reference of the report at all, before it was read, was He would suggest that the proposition for of the report at all, before it was read, was

committee. He would suggest that the proposition for the reference of the report at all, before it was read, was altogether premature.

Mr. Cosrats said if there was anything to be considered here, it might be very well for them to stand upon their own rights, and to require a separate consideration. But it should be remembered that this was a matter which all aiready had before them in the late General Convention. Not one word of the canons which formed the subject of this digest by the committee has been altered, the object of that committee being to codify these canons, neither at tempting to alter or modify any of them. As he said, their duty was simply to classify these laws and to reduce them to order by classes and sections. They have laboriously and carefully performed that duty, not by introducing any new matter for legislation, but placing the canons in such order as to enable the committees to act more conveniently with reference to them. He would respectfully ask of the gentleman last up, where was the necessity of standing upon any right which they had upon any strict consideration of this subject, when the whole of this question resolved itself simply into a codification of law which must govern all alike. This stickling for rights under such circumstances was superfluons, and the trusted the house would not hesitate to refer the report to the joint committee named.

Mr. Edward A. Newton, of Mass., offered the following by way of amendment or substitute for the resolution of fered by Mr. Hoffman:—
Resolved, the House of Bishops concurring), That the

Mr. Flward A. Newtox, of Mass., onered the following by way of amendment or substitute for the resolution of-fered by Mr. Heffman:— Resolved, (the House of Bishops concurring), That the proposition of the joint committee appointed to digest the canons of the church be referred to a joint

proposition of the church be referred to a joint special committee, &c.

Br. Man, of Connectivat, would assure the gentleman that if this question was referred to a joint special committee the whole matter would have to be had over, or they would have to say there for a much longer time than they antisipated. Now, he would ask of that House what body of men could be better informed upon the subject of the canons and laws of the church than those who have had them under consideration from year to year for a long time past? In behalf of that committee he would say that they would be happy to be relieved from that duty. But he would say at the same time, that if they desired to dispose of this matter satisfactorily and with proper despatch, they must refer it to the joint committee. If the object of the gentleman was to introduce new canons, or repeal any of those now existing, they could do so as effectually by allowing its reference to that committee as any other.

mittee as any other.

The question was taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Newton to refer the subject to a special committee, and lost.

and lost.

The question then recurred on the original resolution
offered by Mr. Hoffman, to refer to a Joint Committee on
Canons of both Houses, and it was decided in the nillima-

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO COMMITTEES.

On motion of Dr. Strevens, of Pa., the special order was further passed by, whereupon he offered the following resolution.

on monoto by, whereupon he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Domestic and Foreign Resolved, That the Committee on Canons, and the Missionary Societies, the Committee on Canons, and the Committee on the General Theological Seminary, be enlarged by the addition by the President of two cierical and two lay members to each, in order that the West may have increased representation on these committees.

Mr. E. T. Changace, of Md., thought it would be more advisable if the committee were increased, that such increase would be made without regard to geographical motives.

Dr. Man, of Conn., moved by way of amendment, tha cach committee be increased by the addition of one clerical and one lay member to each, instead of two.

Mr. HENNEUTON, of Connecticut, was in favor of the addition of two, as proposed by Dr. Stevens. The labors which decoived upon these committees were very great, and he trusted the House would agree to the original proposition.

The question was then put on Dr. Mead's amendment.

position.

The question was then put on Dr. Mead's amendment, and decided in the affirmative.

And decided in the affirmative.

Incaso Professo as the SCRE OF THE NEXT CONVENTION.

Dr. Talsor, of Indiana—the special order being further postponed—moved to take up his resolution fixing Chicago as the place for the next General Convention to meet.

This question was pending when the Convention adjourned

is the place for the next General Convention to meet. This question was pending when the Convention adjourned on yesterday.

The motion was agreed to, whereupon Dr. T. proceeded to discuss the advantages of that point for holding the next session. He had the House seemed ready to dispose of the question, and he hoped that no effort would be made to stave off action upon it by parliamentary tackes.

Mr. Campella, of Maryland, would say to the gentleman that his reference to tactics is rather unjustifiable so targ. It related to those who were opposed to his resolution. Their only object was, that a place should be selected with due regard to all the conveniences necessary to secure a targe attendance. Disregard these considerations, and locate the Convention where you are likely to have but a small attendance, and the

legislation of that body must necessarily be such as could not give universal satisfaction. So far as hospitality was concerned, that was to be found everywhere all over the country. That, of course, was no consideration in connection with this matter; and as to the argument advanced yesterday, of the evangelizing influence which the meeting of this Convention in the West would be likely to yield, he would say that they might as well go at once among the Indians if such was to be the object of holding a convention of this character at the point indeed, or anywhere else. This Convention has a far different purpose to serve. Its object is to make laws; the work of evangelizing belongs to the Church in her general functions.

of evangelizing belongs to the Church in her general functions.

Mr. Ruggilsing belongs to the Church in her general functions.

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Mr. Ruggilsing belongs to the claims of Chicago, which her tepresented as the Queen City of that great Western country whose growth he represented as marvellous. He showed how the Church had spread in that region within a few years, and how it was likely to spread in the future. In this connection he dwelt upon the value of that section of the Union as a field wherein in after years the church would expand and strengthen to a degree which would involve inestimable benefits to her general interests at heme and abroad. The people of the West come here (said Mr. B.) and ask that the General Convention shall visit them, and can you with propriety refuse the request so long as you pursue the ambulatory system of holding those Conventions? And he would say that the policy of having them located permanently at one point, as was contemptated a few years ago, was a short sighted policy. The effect of this location of the permanent of the propriety of continuing it. He did not belong to the State of Illinois, he had the good fortune, if such it was, to be cast upon the little island of New York; but we look out upon the vast Western country, and we see our children there in vast numbers rising and prespering amid its boundless resources. He would ask, therefore, that the Convention would devantage in a permanent's shall it be located in Washington, or shall it be location; but those attaching to the board on both sides. It may be that there are great advantages in a permanent shall it be located in Washington, or shall it be location; but those attaching to the locomotive policy were in his estimation still greater. What has been the experience of the other churches? The great Church of Rome held their sub Mr. Ruggies, of New York, detailed the number of dio

cut by her services. Mr. R. here returned to the subject of the location of the next Convention, and closed with some further remarks favoring Chicago as the place for its next meeting.

Mr. Winans, of California, opposed Chicago as the point of next meeting, and in a speech of considerable power and much humor advocated the permanent location of these conventions at New York, which he argued to be the point most accessible from distant regions on the Pacific, as well as many Southern States.

Dr. David Krane, of Wisc usin, said if they voted to fix the location permanently in New York, he would say that it less than ten years that vote would be changed. If the general Convention was to be locomotive, as he thought it should be, for many years to come at least, then he insisted that the West has a claim for holding there. As regards the probability of there being a slim delegation in attendance in the event of its being held at Chicago, he would remark that if they looked at the delegations present at this or any former Convention, they would find the attendance from remote points to be equal to that from regions not far distant from the place of meeting. How as of opinion that the farther off it was held the greater inducement was there to go, from the general desire to see distant places and become familiar with scenes which were before unknown. He was never so far South before. This was the first cocasion that he had paid a visit to the Sunny South, and he was glad of the occasion which afforded him an opportunity to visit it. He felt assured that the same desire actuated many others in regard to places at a distance with which they were entirely unfamiliar. (Debate postponed.)

A message was received from the House of Bishops transmitting the report of the Right Reverend Bishop Scott, of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Missionary Societies.

A message was received from the House of Popular Uniformity purisdection which has been under his charge for twenty four years; therefore,

Resolved, Tha

Seats.

DEBATE UPON DE. TARROT'S MOTION RESUMED.

The question on the motion of Dr. Taibot, fixing Chicago as the next place for the sitting of the Convention, was resumed, when Dr. S. C. Thealt, of California, moved to amend the resolution by substituting Philadelphia.

The subject was passed by for a few mements to enable Dr. J. V. Van Ingen, of Minnesota, to refer the testimonials of the election of Dr. Whipple, Bishop elect of Minnesota, to the Committee on the Conservation of Bishops.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Dr. Thrall, substituting Philadelphia for Chicago, and lost.

DEBATE DESUMED—CHICAGO FIXED UPON.

DR. F. GUTON, of LOUISIANA, moved as a further substitute for Dr. Taibot's resolution fixing Chicago as the place of meeting of the next Convention, that Buffalo, N. Y., be the next location. Lost.

The question was teen put on Dr. Taibot's resolution, and decided in the affirmative. So Chicago has been fixed upon as the next place of meeting of the Convention.

Mr. N. G. PENDLETON, of Ohio, offered the following resolution.—

resolution.—
Resolved, That the order of the day, which is the proposition to amend the third article of the constitution, be postponed, and that the Committee on Canons be instructed to report the action of the several December Conventions.

Atter a brief discussion, Judge Churchill, of Kentucky, noved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was

moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to.

Dr. Clarkson, of Illinois, moved to take up the preamble and resolution in relation to the resignation of the Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, transmitted to-day from the House of Bishops.

The motion was agreed to, but Dr. Clarkson, finding that some alteration was necessary in the document as transmitted, in order to adapt its language to the action of the house, asked that the subject be passed by for the present to enable him to make the necessary modification.

THE BALLOT AND VIA VOCE YOUNG

Pr. Mars, of Connecticut, offered the following resolution:—
Resolved, That the House will proceed to morrow, at
one o'cleck, to ballot for a committee on the part of this
house to act with a committee of the House of Bishops in
examining the Board of Missions.
On motion of Mr. Newrow it was agreed to adopt the
vice wore system of voting instead of the ballot system.
Mr. N. then moved that the Chair appoint the committee, which was agreed to.
It was subsequently ascertained that the constitution
made the election of this committee by ballot obligatory,
whereupon the action of the house substituting the rice
voce system was reconsidered, and the vote by ballot
adopted.

NOMINATIONS TO COMMITTER.

roce system was reconsidered, and the vote by hallot adopted.

NOMINATIONS TO COMMITTEE.

The following nominations were then made for the committee referred to, which was to consist of six in all—three clerical and three lay members:—Dr. R. M. Mason, of North Carolina; Mr. Edward A. Newton, of Massachusetts; Dr. Wm. B. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Dr. Jos. C. Talbot, Indiana; Dr. C. W. Andrews, of Virginia; Mr. H. P. Baldvin, of Michigan; Dr. S. G. McMasters, of Missouri; Dr. Wm. C. Crane, of Mississippi, and Dr. Pise, of Tennessee. The house then proceeded to ballot. While the ballot was being taken a message was received from the House of Eishops, transmitting the report of the Right Rev. H. W. Lee, B. B., respecting his missionary labors in Nebraska. Ordered to be referred to the appropriate committee.

mittee.

ARTICLE 1 OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Dr. THEALL, of California, offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Canons:—
Resolved, The House of Eshops concurring, that article 1 of the constitution be amended by striking out the words and in such places as shall be determined by the Convention, and inserting the words in the city of Philadelphia."

Before the cummittee appointed to count the ballots had performed that duty, the hour of three arrived, and the Convention thereupon adjourned.

FOURTH DAY.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8, 1859.

The Convention met to-day at half-past nine o'clock,

The usual morning religious services were performed by W. H. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop elect of New Jersey, and by J. Bedell, D. D., Assistant Bishop elect of Ohio. I would here state that a report is current in the city this morning that the House of Bishops had under considera-tion the subject of Bishop Onderdonk's reinstatement, but what action was had has not transpired.

MINUTES.

After the morning service had closed, the minutes of esterday's proceeding were read and approved.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—TESTIMONIALS.

The President called upon the standing committees for eports, when

A member of the Committee on the Consecration of

mittee had before them the testimonial in behalf of the Rev. Alexander Gregg, D. D., bishop elect of the diocess of Texas, and also the testimonials in behalf of the Rev. W. Henry Odenheimer, D. D., bishop elect of the diocess of New Jersey, and also the testimonials in behalf of the Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, D. D., assistant bishop elect of the diocess of Obio, and also the testimonials in behalf of the Rev. Henry Benjamin Whipple, D. D., bishop elect of the diocess of Minnesota—they report the same as in order for receiving the testimonials of the members of this house. Dr. R. M. MASON, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution in connection with the foregoing report:—Recoived, That the Secretary be directed to prepare the proper forms of testimonials, to be signed by this house on behalf of the bishops elect, and that this house then proceed to sign the said testimonials. Adopted.

FILL ONLYMPICAL SUBSTITUTE FOR CHOIGAGO FOR THE NEXT GENERAL CONVENTION.

The House of Bishops sent to the House of Deputies the following resolution:—

*Resolved That the House of Rishops do not concur with

PRILADE/BIAS UBSTITUTED FOR CHORGE FOR THE NEXT GENERAL CONVENTION.

The House of Bishops sent to the House of Deputies the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the House of Bishops do not concur with the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in the selection of Chicago as the place of meeting of the next General Convention, but that they prefer and have selected the city of Philadelphia in lieu thereof, for the reason that they deem it more convenient and accessible to a large body of clerical and lay members, nearer the archives of the General Convention, and more convenient and advantageous to the general interests of the church connected with the body.

ANEXDMENT OF CANONS.

Fr. Mead, from the Committee on Canons, submitted a report in relation to canon 5, of 1832, which was sent before them for amendment. This canon relates to the Convention of Bishops during the recess of the General Convention. The second section of this canon provides that "the evidences of the different standing committees shall be in the form presented for the House of Clerical and Lay Deputation in General Convention; and without the aforesaid requisition, no consecration shall take place during the recess of the General Convention, all matters relative to the consecration shall be deferred until the sait meeting."

The committee modified this section by the substitution for the word "year" the words "three months."

WIDDWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN.

The same committee asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a resolution referring to them the question of the expediency of amending canon 6, of 1832, which relates to the election of assistant bishops in case the bishop is incapacitated from duty by reason of permanent infirmity or old age.

Mr. Hoffman, of New York, said he held in his hand a report of the trustees of the fund for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm and disabled clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Board of Trustees none are now members of his house

The genuemen comprising that Board have discharged the duty committed to them, and now present through me the result of their labors in the report, which I shall read:—

REPORT.

The trustees of the fund instituted by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, at its meeting in 1856, for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of agod, infirm and disabled clergymen of the said charch, beg leave respectfully to report:—In discharge of the duties devolved upon them, and in pursuance of their instructions, the trustees, immediately after their appointment, met and organized themselves as a Board by the election of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary and a Treasurer. They prepared and caused to be presented to the Legislature of the State of New York the memorial which is appended to the report. The Legislature of New York, in compliance with the prayer of said memorial, was pleased, on the 13th of April, 1866, to pass the act of incorporation of the trustees of said fund. The trustees re organized themselves under this act, and proceeded in the exercise of a power granted in the said act for that purpose, to frame and adopt a code of by laws for the government of the said corporation thus created, and for the accomplishment of its benevolent and declared objects, according to the supposed intention of the Convention and the church. The institution thus organized by the Convention, and legally created by the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, combining, as it does, the principles of annuity, life insurance and a simple charity, is necessarily complicated in its character, and therefore difficult to be organized under a clear, practical and safe code of by laws. This can hardly be done by any a priori reasoning, however just and wise. Actual experiment must be at once the test of merit of any system adopted, and the instructor in its improvement. The trustees, therefore, fully aware of the intrinsic difficulties of the case, sub

Legislature of the State of New York on the 18th of April, 1855, and the by-laws reported by the Trustees to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies as the laws and regu-nations for the government of the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen, and of aged, infirm and disabled clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Clarich of the United States of America, be adopted and approved.

parch of the United States of America, be adopted and approved.

Resoived, the House of Bishops concurring, That it be referred to a joint committee, to consist of three from ach House, to consider and report what measures, if any, are advisable to carry out the object of the church in reject to this fund.

Dr. Henny C. Lav, of Alabama, said that although the

each House, to consider and report what measures, if any, are advisable to carry out the object of the church in respect to this fund.

Dr. Herr C. Lav, of Alabama, said that although this matter was not invested with the importance that belongs to other matters, yet he believed that nothing would be passed by that Convention which so largely affects the interests of the church for years to come. He would say they were highly indebted to these gentlemen who, with so much wisdom, have devised a scheme of such magnitude and importance to the church. He rose to express a hope that such direction may be given to this matter as may secure to it due consideration, and cause it to be presented to thisghouse in a form that will command its nnammous approval and secure future efficiency in the operation of this grand scheme. To guarantee some provision for the orphans and widows of deceased clergymen, and for infirm, aged and disabled clergymen, is to guarantee the perpetuity of the ministry.

Mr. H. D. Evans, of Maryland, was of opinion that the best action to be taken in the matter was to approve that which had been carefully prepared, and not send it before a committee which may be far less competent to examine into the subject than the Board from which it has been submitted. Moreover, that Board has given to the matter all the consideration which all new schemes demand at the hands of their originators. They have, no doubt, examined the matter with great care, and he could not see how any committee, with the short time allotted to them for investigation, could undertake, with any hope of success, to modify what had already been fixed at a cost of ouch time and labor. He though the best course was to adopt it as it stood, and not suffer it to go before any committee.

cess, to modify what had already been fixed at a cost of much time and labor. He thought the best course was to adopt it as it stood, and not suffer it to go before any committee.

Dr. Haws, of New York, desired to say a word or two on a statement of facts. A committee was raised three years ago, and its members selected with great care, for the purpose of preparing a constitution and laws for the government of this fund. They were necessarily compelled, in order to perform this duty efficiently, to investigate the subject before them carefully. It was, as he understood it, a matter demanding the exercise of high legal ability. It was in effect a subject of life insurance; and in the prosecution of that daty, the distinguished gentleman (Mr. Bradish) who drew up the report, with the nid of his colleagues on the committee, not only gathered all the information they could get in this country, but all that they could obtain in England. No subject was ever sent before a committee that underwent a more thorough investigation; and in that committee were gentlemen eminently competent to discharge the duty entrusted to them; and, as may be inferred from the reading of the report, the subject which they had on hand received all the attention which its importance of complicated character demanced. They have add a duly compact system, parts of which are founded upon elaborance calculations, and upon the lables of life insurances pathered from different regions and covering a large extent of time. In the discussion of that report with Mr. Bradish, he (Dr. H.) called his attention to some particulars in it which seemed to him to be erroneous, and Mr. B. showed him the calculations, and pointed out to him satisfactorily his (Dr. H.'s) own errors. He thought it would be unwise to meddle with the report. It provides itself for the correction of any errors or defects that may exist in it, therefore if they should act upon it without a second reference of it to a select committee, they would be more fikely to a provide of the ho

by laws, the whole disposition of the funds rested with five members of the Board of Trustees. He desired more formation upon the subject.

Mr. Hoffman read from the portion of the by-laws bearing upon the disposition of the funds, and, as the reporter understood, the provision relating to this subject required notice of any funds to be distributed, to be given at the meeting previous to that at which the distribution should be made. Then it would be competent for five members of the Board to control the distribution.

Dr. Hawss said the act of incorporation prescribes the purposes for which this fund shall be raised, and makes it imperative to dispose of it in a particular manner. The dividends may change at different times, and it is in the management of this that the five members have control.

Dr. Guon made inquiry regarding the manner of appointing the trustees.

pr. Coros mac and properties the act of incorporation provided that the trustees.

Mr. Hoffman said that the act of incorporation provided that the trustees, appointed after the passage of the act, should continue in office three years. The present Board was appointed in 1856, and will continue to act, unless it was the pleasure of the Convention to appoint their suc-The question on the first resolution was then put and

The question on the lifet resolution was then put and carried.

The second resolution was rejected.

At this stage of the proceedings the committee appointed on vesterday to count the ballots on the election of a committee of three clerical and three lay members to act with a committee of the House of Bishops in examining the Board of Missions, announced that they were ready to report the result of the balloting.

It stood as follows:—

Whole number of votes cast.

132

it stood as follows:

Whole number of votes cast.

Of which Dr. R. H. Mason, of North Carolina, received. 107

Dr. Wm. B. Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

132

Dr. Joseph C. Talbot, of Michigan.

39

Dr. S. Y. McMasters, of Missouri.

31

Dr. C. W. Andrews, of Virginia.

Mr. Edward A. Newton, of Massachusetts.

110

Mr. F. B. Fogg, of Tennessee.

103

Mr. H. P. Baldwin, of Michigan

The last three were thus elected lay members of the committee, and the two first clerical members. There was still a clerical member to be elected, and the contest was reduced to Drs. Stevens and McMasters, Dr. Talbot having withdrawn.

The House balloted again upon a choice between these two, and the vote stood, Dr. McMasters, 117; Dr. Andrews, 12.

drews, 12.

REMIGNATION OF DR. REMPER.

On motion of Dr. CLARKSON, of Illinois, the special order of the day was passed by, to enable him to call up the preamble and resolutions transmitted from the House of Bishops on yesterday.

The resolutions being before the House, Dr. CLARKSON offered the following:—

Whereas this House has been informed by the House of Bishops that the venerable Right Rev. Dr. Kemper, Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, has offered to that house his resignation of the missionary jurisdiction which has been under his charge for twenty-four years; therefore,

Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, has offered to that house his resignation of the missionary jurisdiction which has been under his charge for twenty-four years; therefore,

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, this house hereby expresses its deep sense of the faithful manner in which the Missionary Bishop has performed his ardous work; and they also feel it to be their duty and their privilege to assure him of the gratitude of the whole church for his earnest, self-denying and apostolic labors.

Dr. Clarksov was about to address the House on the subject of this resolution, when some remarks were made by members as to the superfluity of any comments which he might make, the House being ready to adopt the resolution uranimously. He, however, proceeded, first remarking that a question like this ought not to be passed over and silentio. It should be remembered that it had reference to the retirement of a man who had passed twenty-four years of his life in the missionary abors of the Northwest. He himself had no recollection of that deep and thrilling scene that transpired in the House of Bishops twenty four years ago, when, by a resolution of that house the Church was declared to be one missionary society. While he had no recollection of this event, he was made familiar with it from the accounts given of it by his father. Bishop Kemper was sent out at that period to the wild Northwest, and although he could not speak from personal observation of his services and labors on that mission, he could say from a proper conception which he felt in his heart of the arduous nature of the task which he performed in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ, six dioceses have aiready marched under his captaincy into union with the Convention of this Church, and now, after he had done this, he is about to retire from this post of labor to his new home in Wisconsin. But to return to his labors in the late field of his usefulness—he would say that no Eishop since the days of St. Paul ha

A DELEGATE stated that the subjects were entirely distinct, and the decision of one could in no wise affect the other.

The special order being before the House, Dr. Mean said that he was informed by the Secretary that the testimonials of the four bishops elect were prepared and ready to be signed by the bouse, it was necessary that this duty should be performed to-day, so as to enable the House of Bishops to decide as to the time of consecration. This was a work which should be done some time or another, and he saw no occasion more favorable to do it than the present. Why not let the order of the day remain over until these testimonials were signed and sent to the House of Bishops? He would propose that the signing of these testimonials be at once proceeded with.

Dr. Vinnox moved that the special order be postponed until Monday at 11 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to, and the house thereupon proceeded to sign the testimonials. Pending this proceedure, a meesage was received from the House of Bishops, informing the House of Deputies that they appointed a committee of them to act in conjunction with the House Committee of the day is session was occupied with the signing of the testimonials, at the close of which the liouse adjourned.

this case, a Chinaman, it will be recoilected, was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Fletcher, his landlady, who interfered in a quarrel between the prisoner and his wife. He was sentenced to execution, but subsequently respited by the Governor until Thursday next.

This morning his counsel applied to the Court for a stay of proceedings.

of proceedings.

The District Attorney said he could not argue the motion this week—that the matter could stand over until next

Monday.

Counsel for the prisoner stated that it was necessary that the motion should be heard at once, as the respite granted by the Governor would expire on Thursday next.

The District Attorney said hat he would write to the Governor this day and have the respite prolonged, and that the motion could be heard next Monday.

Adjourned accordingly.

THE CASE OF THE SOUTHERNER, MACDONALD The People et. Robert O. Macdonald.—Mr. Doyle, Assistani District Attorney, stated that a copy of the order in this case was submitted to Mr. Brady, the defendant's coun-sel, and he moved that the matter—stand over until Tues-day morning. Motion granted.

The Great Oyster Bed.

The Norwalk Gazette of October 4, says that up to Satur-day night, inclusive, upwards of 250,000 bushels of oysters had been taken off in smacks, schooners, and other craft. All through the week, from two to three hundred sail of All through the week, from two to three hundred sail of vessels were engaged in dredging—and again on Sunday over a hundred sail could be counted on the spot from the Connecticut highlands. A gentleman competent to judge, who has been upon the ground, gives it as his opinion that the entire bed cannot be exhausted in five years.

The average carnings of every man who has worked upon the spot is stated by the Norwalk paper to be, at the lowest figure admissable, \$20 a day. The discovery is more remunerative and valuable than any gold mine ever discovered in California. The excitement all along the Sound continues, and the New York papers publish columns about the discovery. The oystermen have not been so unwise as to turn any considerable quantity of their catch at once into the market to knock down the price. A few have been brought in to bat the public appetite, but most are transported to the shallow bays near the mouths of rivers and creeks, where their rapid growth will more than pay for the trouble of raking, besides giving to the oystermen the control of the market when the choicer varieties are scarce and in loud demand.

ARREST OF PUGILISTS.—A party of six of the pugilists from New York, who had been to Point Abino to witness the late prize fight, stopped at Suspension Bridge yesterday to put off counterfeit money, and were detected by the police, who made a descent upon them just as they were about to leave in the 10:40 train last night. The party were taken to the lock-up to be examined before a magistrate to day. We have not heard the result of the examination, if it is concluded. It is to be hopped that measures will be taken to prevent Western New York from being visited periodically by those vagabonds to induce in the bound passiness.—Hochester Union, Oct. 5.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. QUARTERLY STATEMENT FROM THE STREET DEPARTMENT SINCE 30TH OF JUNE, 1859, SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF REQUISITIONS DRAWN ON THE COMPTROLLER DURING THAT PERIOD TO BE \$343,872 This Board met last evening, Thos. McSpedon, Esq. President, in the chair.

the grade of Worth and Church streets was adopted. great deal of routine business was disposed of.

The Mayor sent in two vetoes on the remission of assess

Alderman Stare moved to take up the Mayor's

appointing Mr. Van Schaick as President of the Croton Russ pavement in Broadway, between Reade and Duane streets, was called up and adopted.

The matter of building the new County Jail was called up, but again laid over.

called up, but again laid over.

The report of the Croton Aqueduct Committee in favor of advertising for an ordinance for an additional issue of "water stock"—\$875,900—was laid over.

The report of the Special Committee on investigating the affairs of the Central Park Commissioners, submitting an ordinance providing for a further issue of the "stock of the Central Park Improvement Pund," was laid over.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner usking for an appropriation of \$20,000 for fuel, lighting and supplies for Corporation offices, and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspector.

on file.

A communication was received from the City Inspecto in relation to repairs to sireet pavements, with a view become effectually cleaning the streets. Referred.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

The following communication was received and ordered to be printed:—

STREET COMMISSIONER (DESCR.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1859.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

The following communication was received and ordered to be printed:—

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NEW TOTAL PROBLEM THE COMMON COUNCIL:—

In compliance with section 29 of the charter of 1857, which requires that "every head of department shall report in writing to the Common Council quarterly the state of his department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable," I have to submit detailed statements taken from the books of my office, and marked schedule A and B, and reports from the heads of the different bureaux, marked appendixes A to H, enclosed herewith, for full exhibit of the public business transacted under this department since the 30th of June last. Schedule A shows the amount of requisitions drawn by me upon the Comptroller on each appropriation for the three months ending September 30, the total amount of which is three hundred and forty-three thousand eight hundred and seventy-wo dollars and seventy-eight cents; the amount of requisitions drawn by me upon the Comptroller on each appropriation for the precedingsix months, the total amount of which is six hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and eighty four dollars and sixty-four cents, (\$565,784 64,) and and the aggregate for the nine menths ending Sept. 30, being nine hundred and eighty thousand six hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-two cents. Although by this statement there appears to be considerable balances to the credit of most of the appropriations, it must be borne in mind that this statement embraces merely the amount of requisitions drawn upon the Comptroller, and that in the case of several appropriations the amounts of outstanding bills and contracts in progress are nearly sufficient to absorb the whole balance. Among such are the appropriations for the Fire Department, public buildings, construction &c., fuel, furniture, &c., and stationery, concerning which communications and recom

lars and twenty-root cane.

It is beyond Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies furnishes a statement in detail of amount of supplies obtained for and repairs done for each Corporation office, and reports having drawn vouchers in payment therefor to the amount of thirty-four thousand two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-three cents (\$34,278 43). (See appendix 6.)

I have received no quarterly report from the Chief Engi-

eight dollars and forty-three cents (\$34,278 43). (See appendix G.)

I have received no quarterly report from the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. A copy of a communication dated the 17th ult., describing the condition of his bureau, was transmitted to the Common Council on the 19th ult.

The Collector of Assessments, (see appendix H.) reports that he has received for collections since his last report one hundred and sinety-two thousand four hundred and rejety-two dollars and insety-two thousand four hundred and eighty-two dollars and sine ty-time thousand and nirety-seven dollars and sixty-six cents, (\$969,097 66). That he has recurred to the Bureau of Arrears uncollected, three hundred and fifty-one thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and the cents (\$361,367 10). And that there now remains in his hands assessment lists to the amount of eight hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred aud fifty dollars and nineteen cents, (\$482,660 19).

Since my last report to your honorable bodies the as sessment for Bowery extension and Central Park opening have been returned to the Bureau of Arrears, closing have been returned to the Bureau of Arrears, closing

Folk, of Louisiana; Bishop G. Burgess, of Maine.

The remainder of the day's session was occupied with the signing of the testimonials, at the close of which the House adjourned.

TELEGRAPHIC.

RICHMOND, Oct. 10, 1859.

In the Episcopal Convention the Committee on Canons reported adversely as to amending article first of the constitution, so as to locate the Convention permanently at Philadelphia. The report was tabled.

The committee also reported that canons one and two of 1853 are not repealed by the action of the last Convention. The order of the day being the amendment to article three:—"Whenever general Conventions are held the Bishops of this church shall form a separate house, with the right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies, and all acts must pass both houses."

In the Episcopal Convention of the last Convention. The committee also reported that canons one and two of 1853 are not repealed by the action of the last Convention. The region of the day being the amendment to article three:—"Whenever general Conventions are held the Bishops of this church shall form a separate house, with the right to originate and propose acts for the concurrence of the House of Deputies, and all acts must pass both houses."

The Case of Quimbo Appo, under Sentence of Execution

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINHR.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

Oct. 10.—The People us. Quimbo Appo.—The prisoner in this case, a Chinaman, it will be recollected, was convicted of the murder of Mrs. Fletcher, his landlady, who interior of the murder of Mrs. Fletcher, his landlady, who interior of the contingencies, Street Department.

1,616 48

City contingencies.

In dull of the submit is an interted to the Bureau of Arrearys. Closing the unfinished business which the submit is a source of great satisfaction to me, and I take pleasure in calling your attention to it. There is now not a single assessment its in the office which has the office which has a single assessment its in the office which has the office wh

Arrearages . \$2,823 28
Contingencies, Street Department . 1,815 48
City contingencies . 9,008 57
Cleaning streets . 977 00
Docks, piers, &c . 19,479 79
Fire Department . 14,008 84 Docks, plers, &c.
Fire Inpartment.
Fuel, furniture, &c., corporation offices...
Fire and police telegraph.
Foundling Hospital.
Lamps and gas.
Lands and places.
" "Fourth avenue parks."
" "Tompkins square...
Printing and advertising for departments.
Public buildings, construction and repairs, &c.
Roads and avenues.
Macadamizing Second avenue.
Kingsbridge. Kingsbridge, Removing obstructions,.... tationery.
Supplies for Police Department..... Street improvements.
Station bouse, Fifteenth ward.
Steam fire engines.
Street improvements, assessment and intere and fund for fees of Collector of Assessme and deputies.
Streets, regulating, grading, &c....
Salaries.
Tompkins Market. .\$343,872 78

SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE CLERKS. FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE CLERES.

This Convention met yesterday afternoon at three
o'clock. On motion of Aiderman GENETT, his honor the Mayor was called on to preside, and Mr. D. T. Valentin

was appointed Secretary.

Aldermen Books said that as there was merely a quorum present, he would move that the Convention ad-

rum present, he would move that the Convenion adjourn to Thursday next, and that in the meantime the members should be notified of the fact.

After some discussion as to the day of adjournment, and the necessity of a legal opinion on the subject of the appointments by the Convention, Alderman Stremens moved that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the powers of the meeting in the matter.

The Chair named Aldermen Owens, Peck and Adams such committee, with power to call on the Bistrict Attorney for his opinion with respect to the legility of the appointment of the police clarke by this convention.

Adjourned to Thursday next, at three o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. This Board met last evening—the President, Charles G Cornell, Esq., presiding.

street, from Broadway to Greenwich street, be repuired forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Department.

THE GREAT MASTERN.

most important experiment in steam navigation—is soon expected to arrive at one of our ports, and the magnitude

expected to arrive at one of our ports, and the magnitude and importance of the event is such as to demand the altentien of the commercial emportum of the Westera world; therefore,

Resolved, That the Mayor and commonalty of the city of New York respectfully invite the owners and officers of the Great Eastern to visit this city, and, if practicable, to bring the vessel here.

Resolved, That a committee of three from each Board be appointed, whose duty it shall be to cause this invitation to be officially tendered, and to report what measures may be necessary to give it full effect.

The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was adopted directing forty-five hundred additional copies of the decisions of the Council to the Corporation be printed for the use of the members of the Common Council and for distribution; also that the slip between piers 23 and 24 East river be dredged to adopt the first extention of the Street Commissioner.

Mr. Droxer presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:—That the City inspector be requested to report to the Board by what authority he is contracting for the cited of the city in the city inspector be requested to report to the city line on Harlem river; that the Street Commissioner be directed to inform the Board by what authority a pier is being built foot of Eleventh street, Castriver; that the cier to the Common Council be instructed to furnish each health warden with a copy of the revised edition of the Corporation ordinances.

The City Inspector was directed to advertise for preposals for removing might soil.

Mr. Crarr submitted an ordinance prohibiting the femiliance of the Corporation ordinances.

The Mayor returned without approval a resolution adopted remitting the assessments charged against sover all parties for open on the wharves and slips of the city under a penalty of \$25, which was laid on the table.

VETO OF THE MAYOR.

The Mayor returned without approval a resolution instructing him to make a contract for taking down and rebuilding the side walls

disregard the instructions given them from time to time by both Boards.

The paper was sent back to the Street Commissioner. A communication was sent in by the Street Commissioner giving a full exhibit of the public business transacted under his department since the 30th of June lass which will be found in the report of the proceedings of

WASHINGTON MARKET.

A resolution was adopted appropriating \$2,000 to repair
Washington Market.

Weekly Report of Deaths in this City. The City Inspector's report of deaths in this city has heretofore been made out on Saturdays and published in the papers of Sunday and Monday. The law, however, lished on Tuesday mornings, as the one below now is The change adds two days to the report, which shows the number of deaths for nine days instead of seven as here-tofore, and consequently the comparisons of last year

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS
In the city and county of New York, from the 1st to the
10th day of October, 1859.
Men, 122; women, 83; boys, 168; girls, 127.—Total, 500.
Adults, 205; children, 295; males, 290; females, 210
colored persons, 6

; cinidrea, 220; males, 220; females, 22
colored persons, 6

DRATHS FROM Alsolutz DERASE

1 Fever, remittent.

and Bright's Fever, scarlet.

kidneys. 3 Fever typhoid

1 Fever typhos

1 Heart, disease of

7 Heart, rheumatic disease of

mi lunes 3 Hooping course

3 Hooping course

3 Hooping course Abscess
Albuminaria and Bright's
disease of kidneys.....
Aneurisin
Angina Asthma.

Bleeding from lungs.

Bleeding from womb.

Brain. disease of.

Bronchitis.

Cancer of the stomaoh.

Cancer of the womb.

Cholera infantum.

Cirhosis of the liver.

Colic. Conversions of the brain.
Congestion of the lungs.
Consumption.
Convulsions, adult.
Convulsions, infantile.
Convulsions, puerperal. Innammation of Wombon Kidneys, disease of Lungs, disease of Marasmus, adult.
Marasmus, infantile.
Measles
Mortification
Mortification of foot & leg. Debility adult... Scrottia
Smallpox
Softening of the brain
Sore throat
Spine, disease of
Sprue
Stricture of the urethra
Teething
Ulceration of the throat
Unknown to the jury

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAU Kil'd or mur'd by stabbing 1 fall 1 Mafformation of anus 1 Mafformation of anus 2 Old age ... 2 Premature births 1 7 Suicide by laudanum 6 2 Suicide by shooting ...

Total RECAPITULATION

Total..... 1 Total......509 Norway 1 Total 500

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.
Almshouse, Bikl's Island 3 Penli'ry Hosp'l, Bik'l's Isl. 1
Bellevue Hospital 21 Randall's I'd Nurs. Hosp'l 1
City Hospital 8 K. Luke's Hospital 1
City Prisons. 1 St. Vincent's Hospital 1
Colored Home Hospital 3 Ward's Isld. Eng't Hospi. 3
Island Hospital 2 Workhouse, Black'lis Isl'd. 1
Lanatic Asylum, Bik'lis Isl. 2
Nurs. and Child's Hosp'l. 4 Total 57

WARDS.

Absolute diseases. 442
External causes, &c. 58
In addition to the above there were 50 stillborn.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.
City Inspector's DRPARTMENT, New York, October 19, 1859.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.
ACTION FOR ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Ост. 10.—Thomas Astin vs. Horatio N. Wild.—This is an action for assault and battery brought by the plaintiff against ex-Councilmon Wild. From the testimony it appeared that on the 15th of June, 1858, the parties met appeared that on the 15th of June, 1858, the parties met a Broadway, when, from some cause or other, a rencontre ensued. As in declares that the defendant heaped on him abusive epithets, and shook him and threatened to pitch him into one of those excavations which are always visible on our great thoroughfares, where new buildings, new sewers, and all sorts of other obstructions of the public promeande, continually arise. The defendant, however, did not carry this wild threat into execution; he admitted his abuse of the plaintiff, but positively denied, as did also a witness for the defence, that any assault had been committed by him on the plaintiff. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff for \$100.

IMMIGRATION TO CHIRIQUI.—Captain Harry Maury left yesterday on the mail boat, in company with a large number of emigrants, destined for the new land of gold and bright prespects, Chiriqui. They go, as is stated, to New Orleans, where there are two vessels waiting to take three hundred strong, athlete young men, mostly of the better class of society, from Geergia, South Carolina and Alabama, have passed through the city, all destined for the land of gold.—Modale Tribune, Oct. 2. and approved a few unimportant papers were disposed of.

A resolution was adopted that the payement of Dey